

SKOBLO, David Il'ich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GLYBIN, Illarion
Petrovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PERETYATKO, Yevgeniy
Nikolayevich, inzhener; KASPERSKAYA, Ye.I., redaktor; BONDARENKO,
O.P., redaktor; MATUSEVICH, S.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Automatization of production processes in the food industry]
Avtomatizatsiya proizvodstvennykh protsessov pishchevoi promyshlennosti.
Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry USSR, 1957. 363 p. (MIRA 10:7)
(Automatic control) (Food industry)

SKOBLO, D.I.

FEDOROV, P.D.; STABNIKOV, V.N.; GLYBIN, I.P.; BELYAVSKIY, V.V.; BOYCHENKO,
N.G.; BUZYKIN, N.A.; GOLOVIN, P.V.; DEMCHUK, A.P.; ZHURA, K.D.;
KORCHINSKIY, A.I.; KURILENKO, O.D.; KLIMKO, N.G.; LITVAK, I.M.;
MAL'TSEV, P.M.; NIKOLAYCHUK, I.M.; NAUMOV, A.L.; POPOV, V.D.; RED'KO,
F.A.; SKOBLO, D.I.; KHRISTENKO, M.M.; TSYGANKOV, P.S.; SHLIPCHENKO,
Z.S.; SHVETSOV, P.D.

Gleb Mikhailovich Znamenskii; obituary. Sakh. prom. 31 no.12:68
D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Znamenskii, Gleb Mikhailovich, 1901-1957)

POPOV, V.D.; KORCHINSKIY, A.I.; SKOBLO, D.I.

Gleb Mikhailovich Znamenskii (1901-1957). Trudy KTIFF no.19:3-7
'58. (MIRA 12:12)
(Znamenskii, Gleb Mikhailovich, 1901-1957)

GERNET, M.M., doktor tekhn.nauk,prof.; DIKIS, M.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; LUK'YANOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk,prof.[deceased]: POPOV, V.I., doktor tekhn.nauk,prof.; SOKOLOV, A.Ya., dcktor tekhn.nauk,prof.: SOKOLOV,V.I.,doktor tekhn.nauk,prof.; SURKOV,V.D.,doktor tekhn.nauk,prof.; BARANOVSKIY, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk,dots.; BROYDO, B.Ye., kand.tekhn. nauk, dots.; BUZYKIN, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; GOROSHENKO, M.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; GORTINSKIY, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; GREBENYUK, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; GUS'KOV, K.P., kand.tekhn. nauk, dots.; DEMIDOV, A.R., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; ZHISLIN, Ya.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; KARPIN, Ye.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; KOSITSYN, I.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots. [deceased]; GEYSHTOR, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; MARSHALKIN, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; MOLDAVSKIY, G.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; ODESSKIY, D.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; PELEYEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; RUB, D.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; SKOBLO, D.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; SHUVALOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; KHTEL'NITSKAYA, A.Z., red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the design and construction of machinery and apparatus for the food industries] Osnovy rascheta i konstruirovaniia mashin i apparatov pishchevykh proizvodstv. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1960.
741 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Food industry--Equipment and supplies)

DIKIS, Mikhail Yakovlevich, prof.; MAL'SKIY, Aleksandr Nikolayevich,
dots.; SOKOLOV, A.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
BUZYKIN, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; SKOBLO,
D.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; KIMEL'NITSKAYA, A.Z.,
red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Machinery and equipment for canneries] Tekhnologicheskoe oboru-
dovanie konservnykh zavodov. Izd.3., dop. i perer. Moskva, Pi-
shchepromizdat, 1961. 539 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Canning industry—Equipment and supplies)

LITVAK, Viktor Izrailevich; SKOBLO, D.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.,
retsenzent; CHISTYAKOVA, L.G., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA,
M.S., tekhn. red.

[Protoelectric devices and regulations used in machine
manufacture] Fotoelektricheskie pribory i regulatory v
mashinostroenii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 186 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Photoelectric measurements)
(Machinery--Equipment and supplies)

SKOBLO, David Il'ich; GLYBIN, Illarion Petrovich; DONDARENKO, O.P.,
red.; MATUSEVICH, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Automation of food industry processes] Avtomatizatsiia pro-
tsessov pishchevykh proizvodstv. 2. izd. dop. i perer. Kiev,
Gos.izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry USSR, 1962. 508 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Food industry---Equipment and supplies) (Automation)

SKOBLO, (—.)

ATAULIN, V.V.; VLASOVA, R.M.; DAVYDOVA, Ye.A.; DANILENKO, I.S.; DZIOV, V.A.; DUBROVIN, A.P.; YEFANOVA, L.V.; KARPENKO, L.V.; KLEPIKOV, L.N.; KOTRELEV, S.V.; LUK'YANOV, N.I.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V., prof., obshchii red.; MKRTYCHAN, A.A.; NEMTINOV, A.M.; POGOSTANTS, V.K.; SEMIZ, M.D.; SKOBLO, G.I.; SLOBODCHIKOV, P.I.; SMIRNOV, V.M.; SUSHCHENKO, A.A.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.M.; TRET'YAKOV, K.M.; FISH, Ye.A.; TSOY, A.G.; TSYPKIN, V.S.; CHEKHOVSKOY, P.A.; CHIZHIKOV, V.I.; ZHUKOV, V.V., red.izd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.L., tekhn.red.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.

[Prospects for the open-pit mining of coal in the U.S.S.R.: studies and analysis of mining and geological conditions and technical and economic indices for open-pit mining of coal deposits] Perspektivy otkrytoi dobychi uglia v SSSR; issledovanie i analiz gornogeologicheskikh uslovii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh pokazatelei otkrytoi razrabotki ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii. Pod obshchei red. N.V.Mel'-nikova. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1958. 553 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut "Tsentrugiproshakht." 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov).

(Coal mines and mining)

SKOBLO, G.I., gornyy inzh.; SLOBODCHIKOV, P.I., gornyy inzh.

Annual rate of strip-mining operations. Gor. zhur. no.9:14-16
S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy institut po
proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomiceskim obosnovaniyam
razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Strip mining--Cold weather operations)

SKOBLO, G.I., gornyy inzh.; KOTOLEV, S.V., gornyy inzh.

Operating conditions of heavy stripping equipment. Ugol' 39 no.2:
25-27 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. "sesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomiceskim obosnovaniyam razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti.

GAMOV, V.D.; SKCBLC, G.I., gornyy inzh.

Readers' replies to the article by V.A.Kolcsov "Advantage of changing to a surface mining method in the Prokop'yevsk-Kiselevsk region of the Kuznetsk Basin"; "Ugol'", 1964, No.2. Ugol' 40 no.1:76-79 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Sibgiproshakht (for Gamov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomiceskim obosnovaniyam razvitiya ugol'no-pravlyashchenosti (for Skoblo).

SERAVIN, L.N.; SKOBLO, I.I.; OSTPOV, D.V.

Effect of temperature adaptation on the enzymic thermostability
in *Paramecium caudatum*. Sbor.rab, lnat, tsit. no.8:161-170 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Leningradskogo gosudar-
stvennogo universiteta.

KUINA, N. V.; SKOBIO, L. I.

Refractory concrete on silicate binding material. Trudy
Giprotsement no. 26:143-161 '63. (MIPA 17:5)

IL'INA, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELYAYEV, A.K., inzh.; ZAKHARENKO, V.K.,
inzh.; SKOBLO, L.I., inzh.

Testing refractory concrete on molten glass in large-diameter
kiln. Cement 30 no. 2:12-13 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i
projektnyy institut tsementnoy promyshlennosti.

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KLYUCHAROV, Ya.V.; SKOBLO, L.I.

Aluminum phosphates $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ and the interaction of $\text{Al}_4(\text{P}_4\text{O}_{12})_3$ with fused potassium chloride. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no. 3:634-637 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta.
Predstavлено академиком I.V.Tananayevym.

200 km., Baku, Iran. October 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977; EXHIBIT 1, p. 1, Aug.

• **Wszystkie dokumenty, które nie są już aktualne, powinny być usunięte z systemu.**

L 53607-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)
Pq-4/Ps-4/Pt-7 IJP(c) JD/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5008805

S/0080/65/038/003/0520/0526
666.974.2+546.621'183

AUTHOR: Klyucharov, Ya. V.; Skoblo, L. I.

TITLE: On the composition of the products which are formed during hardening of the aluminum phosphate bond in corundum refractory materials

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1965, 520-526

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum compound, phosphate, ceramic material, refractory, chemical bond

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the processes which take place during heating in the hardened aluminum phosphate bond to obtain information on the composition of the substances which are formed in the bond. The research materials were chosen by studying the strength of aluminum hydroxide samples as a function of the concentration of the phosphoric acid which was used as a sealer. The materials chosen for comparison are shown in table 1 of the Enclosure. Material no. 1 was mixed with acid of a concentration close to the optimum. This material solidified both at room temperature and when heated. Material no. 2 was mixed with concentrated phos-

Card 1482

L 53607-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008805

phoric acid and material number 3 had a pasty consistency. These last two samples did not solidify at room temperature, but were made extremely strong by heating. X-ray spectra of the calcined test specimens are given in fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Lines 3.37, 1.677 and 1.542 kX at 200° in material no. 1 indicate berlinitite, a form of AlPO_4 which is isomorphic with quartz. [The berlinitite lines disappeared at 1100°. The 4.09 kX line at 600° in material no. 2 may indicate a cristobalite form of mite and cristobalite forms of AlPO_4 . It is assumed that the hardening mechanism at room temperature is due to the formation of variscite, while in the case of heating, hardening is caused by the formation of amorphous products. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Jan63

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 04

SUB COLE: IC, MT

OTHER: 006

Card 2/62

KLYUCHAROV, Yu.V.; SKOBLO, L.I.

Composition of the solidification products of an alumino-phosphate binding in refractory corundum mass. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.3:520-526 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted January 21, 1963.

P4 02/10/87

USSR/Medicine - Encephalitis | Sep/Oct 48
Medicine - Parkinsonism

"Russian Tick-Borne Encephalitis and Parkinsonism,"
Prof M. S. Skoblo, Clinic of Nervous Diseases,
Tomsk Med Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, 2½ pp

"Nevropatol i Psikiat" Vol XVII, No 5

Discusses two cases of tick-borne encephalitis.
Submitted 28 Feb 48.

23/4/87

SKOBLO, M.S.

Epileptic aura. Nevropat. psikiyat., Moskva 20 no.5:63-68 Sept-Oct 51.
(CLML 21:4)

1. Professor. 2. Tomsk.

SKOBLO, M.S.

Neurological diagnosis of psychoses in old age. Zhur.nevr.i psikh.
59 no.11:k320-1324 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. 2-ya Psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnnyy vrach T.I. Niko-
layeva), Leningrad.
(PSYCHOSIS SENILE diagnosis)

SKOBLO, M.S.

Peculiarities of the pseudotumorous syndrome in vascular diseases
of the brain. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.5:682-687 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. 2wya Leningradskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnnyy
vrach T.I.Nikolayeva).
(BRAIN—TUMORS) (HYPERTENSION)

GEYNISMAN, N.V.; SKOBLO, M.S.

Cases of unusual manifestations of brain tumors. Vop.psikh.i nerv.
8:297-304 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz 2-y psikhonevrologicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach
T.I.Nikolayeva), Leningrad.

M.S. Skoblo, 1899-1963; obituary. Zhur. nevr. i psich. 64 no.2:318
'64. (MIRA 17:5)

IL'INA, N.V.; SKOBLO, O.G.

Change in the composition and qualities of refractory concrete
with a silicate binder while serving as lining for rotary kilns.
Trudy Giprotsement no. 27:107-116 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

SKOBLO, S. 4

NO ORDERS **REBATES AND CREDITS**

Procedure for taking a sample of metal for the determination of inter-dendritic segregation of the elements is given. S. Y. Shiroto; Tsuruya Fukui; Met. 12, No. 12, 20-3 (1960); Chem. Zentral., 1961, II, 2470.—Directions are given for getting the sample with respect to the axis and the axis of the dendrites and for etching the surface so that the various elements can be identified in the usual manner.

W. T. Hall

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001551020016-0"

SKOBLO, S.Ya.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

9

Interdendritic liquation of chromium and nickel in structural steel. S. Ya. Skoblo (Marupol Metallurgical Inst.). Stal 6, 197-9(1946).—Interdendritic liquation is synonymous with intercrys., liquation. This investigation dealt with the interdendritic liquation of Ni and Cr in Cr-Ni structural steel. Liquation of Ni was negligible. In fact more Ni was found in the axes of dendrites than between the axes. Interdendritic liquation of Cr was pronounced: the spaces between the dendrite axes were enriched in Cr. The quantity of Cr in these spaces increased with the casting temp. Four distinct zones could be observed in a cross section of the cast specimens. The dendritic structure appeared in the 3rd zone (from the outside toward the center) and was most pronounced in the 4th. Liquation was strongest where the dendritic structure was developed, yet clearly defined dendritic structure and liquation need not be regarded as necessarily interdependent. M. Illich

AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Heterogeneity of large steel ingot. A. Ya. Slobod, R. G. Preverern, and N. L. Batalina. Sov. Metalloved. i Protsess. 2 No. 2, 1980, p. 14. ISSN, NO. 0871-47-08; Referees, M. V. Kostylev and V. V. Tikhonov. A longitudinal study of the axial section of a 24-ton ingot of steel Cr-Ni-Mo with a complex alloying. There were found periodic changes of microstructure, mech. properties, and contents of nonmetallic inclusions and C. The best mech. properties occurred in the trans-cryst. zone. The content of nonmetallic inclusions was greatest in the center of the ingot; they consisted of SiO₂ up to 73%; and Al₂O₃ up to 30-40%. FeO (3.7%) and MnO (5-10%) were included in the centers of the spherules. The periodicity of distribution of the heterogeneity of the ingot is attributed to discontinuous cryst. and oxidation of molten metal.

A. L. Batalina

SOV/137-58-12-24176

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 36 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Skoblo, S. Ya., Bul'skiy, M. T., Kiryushkin, Yu. I., Alimov, A. G., Pereverzeva, Ye. G., Sviridenko, F. F.

TITLE: Visual Slag Control in High-phosphorus Iron Conversion (Vizual'nyy kontrol' shlaka tostov istochnogo peredacha)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Zhdanovsk. metallurg. in-t, 1957, Nr 4, pp 61-76

ABSTRACT: The basicity and degree of oxidation of a slag cake cast into an iron sampler is estimated by the appearance of its upper and lower surface and its fracture. The basicity indicator chosen for open-hearth slags in conversion of high-phosphorus pig iron is $V_1 = \text{CaO}/\text{SiO}_2 + \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$. The % ratio of P_2O_5 and Fe to V_1 is empirically expressed in the form $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5\% = 68 / V_1 + 2.5$, and $\Sigma(\text{Fe}) = 1.5 + 4V_1$. An analogous connection is established between the sum of P_2O_5 and SiO_2 and $\Sigma(\text{Fe})$. Visual determination of V_1 makes it possible to determine P_2O_5 and $\Sigma(\text{Fe})$ % in slags to an accuracy adequate for all practical purposes. Toward this end, a standard scale by slag sub-groups is established, permitting determination of V_1 to an accuracy of $\pm 0.2-0.3V_1$. A description and photographs of slag cakes of various basicities is

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SOV/137-58-12-24176

Visual Slag Control in High-phosphorus Pig-iron Conversion

established, and the identifying characteristics of a slag cake permitting deformation of up to 0.03% P before deoxidation are presented.

Yu. K.

Card 2/2

SKOBLO S YA.

A.I.Pанков
O.D.Миллеровский
L.M.Баринов
Ю.С.Горбунов

M.V.Дашевский
B.D.Хостылев
D.I.Tернов

C.R.Садик
E.A.Колесов
B.A.Макаров

E.A.Касатов
C.R.Садик

N.P.Соловьев
B.A.Лазаревский
B.B.Гуров

A.K.Протомий
B.P.Лазарев
B.K.Лебедев
B.B.Гуров

N.N.Гурин
A.A.Макаров
A.A.Некрасов
B.B.Гуров

Влияние отдельных элементов на
свойства стали в процессе проката
известков.

Изучение условий роста на структуру
железистых образцов.

Зависимость в теплопроводность
проката стальных слоистых различной
конфигурации.

Температурные условия затвердевания
и их влияние на стальную массу.

Борбы с коррозионными дефектами
на стальных слоях.

Неизученное расхода стали в зоне
растягивания соединения
350x350 мм.

Исследование влияния температурных
и коррозионного слоя соединения
350x350 мм.

Report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical
Conference on Steel Production, Moscow-- 30 Jun 1959.

SOV/130-59-1-8/21

AUTHORS: Skoblo S.Ya., Kazachkov Ye.A., Pereverzeva Ye.G.,
Kiryushkin Yu.I., Strakhov V.G., Sviridenko F.F.,
Bul'skiy M.T., and Alimov A.G.

TITLE: Quality of a Rail-Steel Ingot weighing 9.75 Tonnes
(Kachestvo slitka re'sovoy stali vesom 9.75 t)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1959, Nr 1, p 19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the "Azovstal'" works rail-steel ingot weight has been increased for 6.6 to 9.75 tonnes to increase casting-pit capacity and improve the utilization of rolling mill capacity. The authors give a brief description of the results of comparative investigations of large and small ingots. The quality was evaluated from sulphur prints of longitudinal ingot sections, from the macro-structure (with deep etching) of transverse strips, differences in the etching of samples from different zones of the ingot and distribution of segregated impurities and non-metallic inclusions in the ingot. Among the conclusions drawn are that the two ingot types are equal in physical,

Card 1/2

SOV/130-59-1-8/21

Quality of a Rail-Steel Ingot weighing 9.75 Tonnes

structural and chemical heterogeneity, the non-metallic inclusions in the large ingot do not exceed those in a sound 4.0-tonne rail-steel ingot; the amount of non-metallic inclusions, which greatly affect the mechanical properties, can be reduced by careful preparation of runner and ladle.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Zhdanov metallurgical institute) and the "Azovstal'" works

Card 2/2

SKOBLO, S.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Method of studying the nonuniformity of steel ingots. Izv.
vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 2 no.10:181-183 O '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel ingots) (Chemistry, Metallurgical)

SKOBLO, S.Ya.; KAZACHKOV, Ye.A.; PEREVERZEEVA, Ye.G.; KIRYUSHKIN, Yu.I.;
SPHAKHOV, V.G.; SVIRIDENKO, F.F.; BUL'SKIY, M.T.; ALIMOV, A.G.

Quality of 9.75-ton rail-steel ingots. Metallurg 4 no.1:19
(MIRA 12:1)
Ja '59.

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i zavod "Azovstal'."
(Steel ingots) (Steel--Defects)

12.2000

77084
SOV/146-60-1-7/34

AUTHORS: Skoblo, S. Ya., Kuzachkov, Ye. A., Stekhanov, V. G.

TITLE: Utilization of Transparent Low-Melting Substances for Modeling the Process of Ingot Solidification

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vyschikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metalurgiya, 1960, Nr 1, pp 41-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a report by the authors concerning the preparation of special models having the shape of a longitudinal ingot section, which allows a visual observation of the process of solidification of transparent low-melting compositions, and a partial evaluation of the effect of some factors on the development of physical heterogeneity in the ingot. The authors selected as a crystallizing substance sodium-thio-sulfate-pentahydrate, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The solution of the problem was only within the boundaries of geometrical but not thermal similarity. A special feature of the models was that only an axial-longitudinal section

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Utilization of Inert and Low-Melting
Substances for Modeling the Process of
Ingot Solidification

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SOV/148-60-1-7/34

of the ingot was modeled (and not the whole ingot). The selected type of mold is shown in Figure 1. The formation of the thiosulphate casting, as established by observation, proceeds as a result of the movement of the front of crystallization from the cooling-off side and bottom surfaces, which is often accompanied by settling of the individual bottom crystals, and at times not too compactly. Colliding near the bottom, these crystals, like the growing dendrites in the steel ingot, lock by themselves some separate liquid isles of overcooled melt, which solidifies in isolation from the main mass of metal. The solidification is accompanied by the local increase of temperature up to the temperature of a melting point. Such an overcooled isle formation took place at the 45-th minute on the point 5 of investigated casting shown in Figure 3. The results of the work can be summarized as follows: (1) The method developed permits a continuous visual observation of the whole process of solidification on transparent models.

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Utilization of Transparent Low-Melting
Substances for Modeling the Process of
Ingot Solidification

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SOV/148-60-1-7/34

This gives the means to observe some features of solid
solidification which escape detection under usual
methods. (2) The structure of thiosulfate castings
resembles the structure of steel ingots, which offers
a possibility to establish and to evaluate the
effect of mold shape change on the structure of the
~~process, >> the material discussed << << <<~~
~~development of practical problems and used for~~
educational purposes as well as for scientific
research work. There are 4 figures; and 2 Soviet
references.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute (Zhdanovskiy
metallurgicheskiy institut)

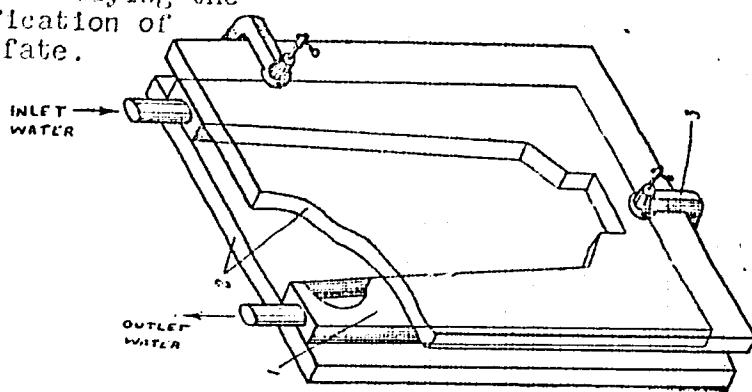
SUBMITTED: November 5, 1958

Card 3/6

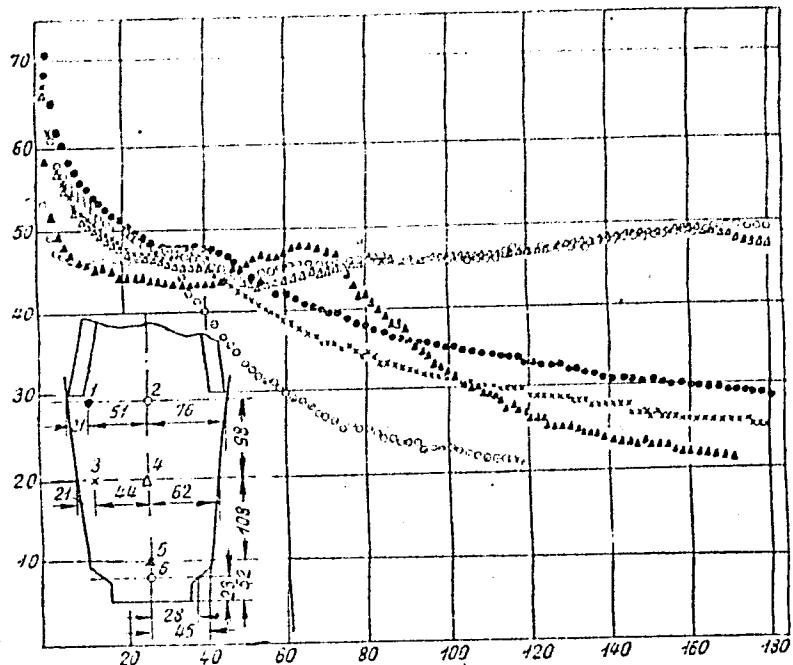
Utilization of Transparent Low-Melting Substances for Modeling the Process of Ingot Solidification

77684
SOV/148-60-1-7/34

Fig. 1. A general view of the installation for studying the solidification of thiosulfate.



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Utilization of Transparent Low-Melting
Substances for Modeling the Process of
Ingot Solidification

77684
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Fig. 3. Change of temperatures in the process of
crystallization at different points of flat
thiosulfate casting. (○) point 1; (○)
point 2; (X) point 3; (Δ) point 4;
(Δ) point 5; (○) point 6.

Card 6/6

S/137/60/000/010/006/040
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1960, No. 10, p. 60, # 22882

AUTHORS: Skoblo, S.Ya., Dorokhov, V.I., Molotkov, V.A., Pereverzeva, Ye.G.

TITLE: Investigation of the Heterogeneity of 7-ton and 16.5-ton Killed Steel Sheet Ingots

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Zhdanovsk. metallurg. in-t, 1960, No. 5, pp. 95-114

TEXT: Results are given of investigations of various indices showing the heterogeneity of killed CT.3 (St.3) steel sheet ingots of 7-ton weight and of CT.22K (St.22K) ingots of 16.5-ton weight. The steels were melted in a basic open-hearth furnace by the scrap-ore process. The 7-ton ingots were siphon-cast into a compact-bottom mold of H/D = 2.8 and 3 - 5% conicity. The 16.5-ton ingots were top-cast through an intermediate ladle with 2 buckets into an upward expanding through-mold of H/D = 2.4 and 1 - 3% conicity. The 7-ton ingots are characterized by a sharply marked axial (particularly in the middle portion of the height) and off-axial heterogeneity. The 16.5-ton ingots are characterized by a stronger axial and off-axial heterogeneity. The main defects of the ingot macro-structure

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S/137/60/000/010/006/040
A006/A001

Investigation of the Heterogeneity of 7-ton and 16.5-ton Killed Steel Sheet Ingots

are segregational streaks, enriched with P and sulfide impurities, occurring at the side of the ribs and penetrating into the body to a depth of 50-80 mm. The authors established the high isotropic degree of the mechanical properties of the sheet ingot cast metal. The mechanical properties of the metal in flat sheet ingots show a higher relative homogeneity than those of multi-face ingots. The distribution of C, S and P is characterized by their moderate segregation on the upper levels of the ingot and considerable negative segregation in the zone of the precipitation cone. A higher conicity of the ingots will reduce the negative segregation of carbon. The amount of non-metallic impurities and the ability to pickling of the specimens, characterizing the compactness of the metal, increase from the surface to the axis of the ingot. The mechanical properties of the metal decrease in the same direction, which indicates their direct connection with the amount of non-metallic impurities and the compactness of the metal. The average content of non-metallic impurities in the 7-ton syphon-cast ingots is somewhat higher than in top-cast 16.5-ton ingots.

Ye.K.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

3/123/60/000/023/004/008
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 23, p. 205,
127810

AUTHOR: Skoblo, S. Ya.

TITLE: On the Shrinkage of High-Manganese Steel

PERIODICAL: St. nauchn. tr. Zhdanovsk. metallurg. in-t, 1960, No. 5, pp. 115-122

TEXT: The correlation is stated between the shrinkage of high-manganese steel and the ratio of qualities of manganese and carbon contained in the steel. The shrinkage of the castings increases with the increase of this ratio and, consequently, their disposition to hot cracking. This ratio has not to be greater than 10 in thinwalled castings for avoiding refuse due to hot cracks. - There are 6 figures and 4 references.

S. Ye. A.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/003/022/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Kazachkov, Ye. A., Skoblo, S. Ya., Kiryushkin, Yu. I., Dorokhov,
V. I., Sapelkin, N. F.

TITLE: Investigating the thermal work of molds for forging ingots

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 44, abstract 3V268
("Sb. nauchn. tr. Zhdanovsk. metallurg. in-t", 1960, no. 6, 68-109)

TEXT: The thermal work of molds was investigated during the solidification of three different sizes of forging ingots, cast into octahedral through-molds with a floating riser. One of the ingots weighing 24.5 tons was cast into a mold at top position of the floating riser; the second ingot weighing 24.5 tons - at a lower position of the floating riser, and the third ingot, weighing 42.5 tons, at a considerable immersion of the floating riser into the mold. All the ingots were cast from grade 55X (55Kh) steel from different heats, melted in basic open hearth furnaces. The temperature distribution at various spots across the mold walls was determined during the solidifying of the ingot from readings of 24 - 26 thermocouples, which were placed on the mold walls at different depths and several height levels. Moreover, during the solidification process, periodic

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Investigating the thermal work ...

S/137/62/000/003/022/191
A006/A101

measurements were taken of the air temperature in the lower, middle and top section of the caisson, where the molds were placed. Data on the temperature distribution in the mold walls were used to determine the amounts of heat, its storing at any moment of time, and the amount of heat transferred to the surrounding medium by convection or radiation. On the basis of data on heat losses of the ingots, the advance of the crystallization front in the ingots during their solidification was established. The heat balance structure of the ingot solidification process was revealed. It was established that at the moment of completed solidification with a heavier weight of the ingot there is a rapid increase in the fraction of heat, transferred to the surrounding medium by radiation from the mold surface, and a decrease in the fraction of heat stored by the mold walls.

P. Arsent'yev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/133/61/000/002/002/014
A054/A033

AUTHORS: Skoblo, S.Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Strakhov, V.G.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kiryushkin, Yu.I., Candidate of
Technical Sciences, Chernyshev, I.S., Engineer, Oleshkevich, T.I.,
Engineer

TITLE: Heat Insulation of the Nozzle Metal of 8-15 Ton Slabs

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1961, No. 2, pp. 119-123

TEXT: The metal losses in the riser can only be reduced by improving the thermal conditions of the nozzle. This is possible by improving the heat insulation and the thermal activity of lunkerites used. When studying this problem at the zavod im. Il'icha (Plant im. Il'ich) the following kinds of lunkerites were used: (in %)

	45%-ferrosilicium	Coke Breeze	Chamotte	Bauxite
Л1 (L1)	-	45	55	-
Л2 (L2)	30	25	30	15

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S/133/61/000/002/002/014
A054/A033 ✓

Heat Insulation of the Dozzle Metal of 8-15 Ton Slabs

The CT.3cm (St.3 sp) type slabs investigated for this purpose were cast according to the conventional technology, by scattering 1.8-2.0 kg/ton lunkerite on the surface. Two types of ingot molds were used: conventional (ЛП 8-11, ЛП 11-15 = LP8-11, LP11-15) and semi-hammered type (ЛП 8-11π, ЛП 11-15π = LP8-11p, LP11-15p) for 8-15 ton ingots, with changeable bottom. Steel was poured through an intermittent device with two spouts, 28 mm in diameter, at a distance of 700 mm from each other. The dozzles were lined with chamotte bricks. On account of the considerable thickness of the lining (115-155 mm) the risers were filled with 20-19% of the slab metal. Since the heat losses depend on the surface and the temperature of the various layers of the dozzle wall, their temperature was registered by means of several chromel-alumel thermocouples (Fig.2) and with ЭПП-09 (EPP-09) electronic potentiometers. In the thermal calculations the formula for flat walls was used assuming a linear heat distribution in the thickness of every lining layer. The amount of heat accumulating on 1 m² of a homogenous layer of the lining was determined by

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A054/A033

Heat Insulation of the Nozzle Metal, of 8-15 Ton Slabs

and $Q_1 = \sum q_i \quad (1)$

$$q_i = \delta_i \gamma_i c_i (t_i \text{ aver} - t_i \text{ init}) \quad (2)$$

[Abstracter's note: Subscript aver is the translation of the Russian subscript ср = средний (srednyy) and subscript init is the translation of нач = начальный (nachal'nyy)]. In formula (1) : Q_1 = amount of heat accumulated on 1 m^2 of the nozzle wall, in cal/ m^2 ; q_i = idem, for 1 m^2 of a homogeneous layer of the wall, δ_i , γ_i , c_i = width (m), volumetric weight (kg/cu m) and heat capacity (cal/kg $^{\circ}\text{C}$) of the homogeneous layer; $t_i \text{ init}$ and $t_i \text{ aver}$ = the corresponding initial and average temperature of the layer, in $^{\circ}\text{C}$. The heat losses caused by radiation and convection on 1 m^2 of the external nozzle surface were calculated from the expression:

$$Q_2 = \alpha(t_{s.\text{aver}} - t) \quad (3)$$

were Q_2 = amount of heat released by 1 m^2 of the external nozzle surface during τ time, in cal/ m^2 ; α = the coefficient of heat loss of this surface, in cal/ $\text{m}^2 \text{ h}^{\circ}\text{C}$; [Abstracter's note: Subscript s.avr (surface average is the

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A054/A033

Heat Insulation of the Dozzle Metal of 8-15 Ton Slabs

translation of the Russian π. cp = noč. počtuomь спржннй (poverkhnost').] τ = time for which Q_2 is determined, in hours. It was established that maximum heat losses arose when the dozzle was insulated in the conventional manner, with a high heat capacity. However, these losses are not considerable, about 13-20% of the total losses. The effect of the improved heat conditions of the dozzle on the duration of metal solidification was also studied (by sounding and extrapolating the results for the entire height of the ingot). It was found that the crystallization depends not so much on the weight of the ingot, but rather on the type of mold used. To make a definite assessment of the effect of heat conditions of the dozzle, 237 ingots (8-15 t) were cast from St.3 steel, with a smaller riser (16% of the nominal ingot weight). It was found that this decrease of the riser did not result in an increase of slabs showing laminations at the top. This can be explained by the satisfactory localization of shrinkage holes in this part of the ingot. The service life of the chamotte layer could be increased about 3 times, by straightening out the curves of its side surfaces. Further improvement in

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S/133/61/000/002/002/014
A054/A033

Heat Insulation of the Dazzle Metal of 8-15 Ton Slabs

this respect can still be obtained by structural changes of the nozzle. Thus, by applying a double-layer lining (115 mm thick foam chamotte and 40 mm thick chamotte brick layer), about 2.5-4% of the metal can be saved by the localization of the shrinkage holes in the risers. The saving amounted to 10.8 rubles/ton for bridge steel, 11.1 rubles/ton for carbon steel and 12.3 rubles /ton for boiler steel. (1960 currency). There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Zhdanovsk Metallurgical Institute) and zavod im.Il'icha (Plant im.Il'ich)

Card 5/10

S/133/61/000/005/003/009
A054/A133

AUTHOR: Skoblo, S.Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: At the Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute)
PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 5, 1961, 414

TEXT: 1) The Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute in cooperation with the zavod imeni Il'icha (Plant im. Il'ich) investigated the technology of producing plate from Cr. 3 (St. 3) and Cr. 4 (St. 4) semi-killed steels which were deoxidized in the ladle by ferro-manganese to obtain a Mn-content of 0.35 - 0.60% and by high-grade ferro-silicium, to obtain a Si-content of 0.12 - 0.14%. Aluminum was added in amounts of 100 - 120 g/t. The mechanical properties of the metal obtained corresponded to those of killed steel. The 10-52 mm thick plates were rolled according to the "ingot-plate" technology, which reduced the cost coefficient by 0.146 and cut down rejects and the percentage of second-grade sheets. 2) The Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute in cooperation with the "Azovstal'" Plant has improved the technology of carbon-steel rails. By redistributing the metal between the rail-ingot body and the riser head, and reducing it by 100 kg, it was possi-

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At the Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut...

S/133/61/000/005/003/009
A054/A133

ble to lower the cutting line of bloom after rolling on the blooming mill and to separate greater part of the non-metallic inclusions in the crophead. Upon improving the heat conditions in the hot top by applying a double lining (foam-chamotte bricks between the shell and the operating layer), the volume of the riser could be reduced. 3) The Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute in cooperation with the "Azovstal'" Plant and the Plant imeni Il'ich has investigated the fueling of open-hearth furnaces with natural gas. It was found that natural gas (at a pressure of 9 atm) could be applied as spraying medium of tar in tilting furnaces of 99.6 m² hearth area. After the necessary reconstruction of the furnace, the output during high-phosphorous iron conversion increased by 7 ton/h. In the Il'-ich Plant open-hearth furnaces are fuelled with mazout (20 ~ 25%). The effect of liquid fuels, steam, pressurized air and natural gas on the light radiation capacity, rigidity and oxidizing capacity of the flame was studied on models and on operating furnaces.

Card 2/2

SKOBLO, S.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

New developments in research. Stal' 21 no.5:439-440 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Zhdanov--Metalwork)

S/133/61/000/005/006/009
A054/A133

AUTHOR: Skoblo, S.Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: News in brief

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 5, 1961, 440

TEXT: At the Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute) in cooperation with the Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Stalino Metallurgical Plant) and the Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Zhdanov Heavy Machinery Plant) the characteristics of rolling shaped sections made of special alloys were studied. The temperature and heat conductivity and the heat capacity were tested, to establish the heat treatment of slabs and billets. Tests in rolling bulb-sections (nos. 7, 10, 12, 14) made of high-titanium alloys on 350, 400 and 450 mm section rolling mills were carried out and the roll-pass design was adjusted.

Card 1/1

18.11.00 1413 1454

23868

S/133/61/000/005/008/009
A054/A133

AUTHOR: Skoblo, S.Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: News in brief

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 5, 1961, 476

TEXT: The Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya (Zhdanov Heavy Machinery Plant), the Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Zhdanov Metallurgical Institute) established a new heat treatment for large-sized forgings. Isothermal holding is applied at subcritical temperatures before austenitizing for forgings of steel alloys. In this way the carbide phase is stabilized, the disintegration of austenite forming when heating is effected to higher temperatures, is accelerated and the forgings have a highly plastic structure of granular pearlite. Cyclical cooling is applied after austenitizing to forgings made of medium and high-alloy steels. This ensures a more thorough decomposition of austenite and the separation of hydrogen from the solid solution at temperatures higher than the temperature limit of flake-formation. The heating and cooling rate of the forgings in various phases of the heat treatment was reduced by 10 - 15%, while greater ductility of the metal was obtained and flake formation could be eliminated.

Card 1/1

X

SKOBLO, S.I. [Skoblo, S.Ya.]; KAZACIKOV, E.A. [Kazachkov, Ye.A.]; STRAHOV,
V.G. [Strakhov, V.G.]; KIRIUSIN, I.I. [Kiryushin, Yu.I.];
SAPELKIN, N.F.

Studies on the kinetics of the solidification process in the
axial part of the ingot through the method of differentiated
soundings. Analele metalurgie 16 no.4:36-43 O-D '62.

STRAKHOV, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAZACHKOV, Ye.A., kand. tekhn.
nauk; SKOBLO, S.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; SERDITUKOV, G.V., inzh.

Studying the technology of manufacturing low-alloy steel
for forging ingots. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.1:21-23
Ja-F '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Steel ingots)

37237

S/148/62/000/003/002/011
E071/E435

10.7.20
AUTHORS:

Skoblo, S.Ya., Kazachkov, Ye.A., Strakhov, V.G.,
Kiryushin, Yu.I., Sapelkin, N.F.

TITLE:

A study of the kinetics of the process of
solidification of the axial part of an ingot by the
method of differential probing

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy.
Chernaya metallurgiya, no.3, 1962, 53-59

TEXT: A method of probing of ingots during their solidification
and some results on the kinetics of solidification of ingots of
the most prevailing shape (wide-side up with a relatively small
ratio of the height to mean cross-section) are described. After
a brief survey of the usual methods of investigation of the
process of solidification time, additions of radioactive element at given
time intervals during the solidification process, probing with a
rod) the authors consider that neither method by itself gives
sufficient information on the solidification process. Moreover,
a comparison of the results obtained by various methods indicates

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E071/E435

A study of the kinetics ...
that the solidification of ingots of the shapes investigated in the vertical direction is completed earlier than in the horizontal direction. Therefore, in the authors' view an improved method of vertical probing which they developed gives more information on the kinetics of solidification of ingots and does not interfere with the subsequent utilization of the probed ingots. The method, called differential probing, consists of inserting a mild steel rod (12 mm in diameter) into the ingot under its own weight and noting the length of the immersed part of the rod (height of the liquid phase) then by applying a certain force the rod is immersed to the solid bottom of the ingot and again the length of the rod immersed is noted. The difference gives the height of the two phase (liquid + solid) zone. Other data, characterizing the kinetics of solidification, can be calculated from the above measurements of solidification, if the height of the solid bottom layer and, if the initial level of the metal in the top is known, shrinkage to the moment of probing. By repeating such measurements throughout the solidification period, kinetic curves characterizing vertical movement of the solid phase

Card 2/3

SKOBLO, S.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Directional properties and solidification characteristics of
variously shaped ingots. Stal' 22 no.3:219-223 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel ingots) (Solidification)

STRAKHOV, V.G.; SKOBLO, S.Ya.

Heat transfer from a heated riser head of a sheet ingot. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.11:70-78 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

STRAKHOV, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKOBLO, S.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk;
SAPELKIN, N.P., inzh.; CHERNYSHEV, I.S., inzh.; OLESHKEVICH,
T.I., inzh.; ANTOKHIN, N.T., inzh.; PASHCHENKO, N.K., inzh.

Heating the riser heads of an ingot by exothermic plates.
Stal' 24 no.1:37-39 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i zavod imeni
Il'icha.

SPALINA, V.D., GOLIKOV, M.P., KADYKIN-MARK, KIRGEN', N.N.;
SKOBIN, S.Ya., KADYKIN-MARK, KIRGEN', N.N.;
TROFIMOV, V.A.; VALETKOV, V.A.; VAFEIKIN, N.F.

Review of the existing method on the quality of rimless steel, emitted
by the Uralstal' plant, Perm district, Metallurgic. prom. n. 0172.
Using -impurity -perchlorate formation. Metallurgic. prom. n. 0172.
(MIRA 1841)

KAZACHKOV, Ye.A.; KIRYUSHKIN, Yu.I.; SKOBLO, S.Ya.; BUL'SKIY, M.T. [deceased];
SVIRIDENKO, F.F.; SAPELKIN, N.F.

Formation and heterogeneity of rail ingots cast in ingot molds
with a varying wall thickness. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern.
met. 7 no.11:75-80 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; SKOBLO, V.A.

Dynamic method for sorption measurements. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
neft' i gaz 2 no.4:63-69 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
im. akad. I.M. Gubkina.
(Gases--Absorption and adsorption)

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; SKOBLO, V.A.

Sorption kinetics of benzene vapors over a wide range of temperatures. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.12:69-75 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.
(Benzene) (Sorption)

SKOBLO, V.A.

PUSH 1 BOOK INFORMATION

SOR/669

Obzory i zadaniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo shtura (Fundamentals of Synthetic Technology in Petroleum Chemistry) Moscow, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1960. 852 p. 5100 copies printed.

M. I. Matanov, A. N. Kuznetsov, Professor, and Lev Abramovich Ponomarev, Professor, Executive Editor. Leningrad University Press, Ed. L. M. Matanov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and chemists of petroleum resources and chemical plants, the members of the national economy, planning organizations and scientific research institutions engaged in the production of synthetic products. It also illustrates the utilization of petroleum stock for the production of synthetic products.

CONTENTS: The book describes important commercial methods of producing synthetic petroleum and gas stock and coal stock for the manufacture of alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, ketones, synthetic fibers, and synthetic rubber. The theory of synthesis and synthesis equipment of the petrochemical industry is described. The physical and chemical properties and uses of intermediate and synthetic products are also described. The state of the petrochemical industry outside the USSR and prospects for its development are covered. 10 personalities are mentioned.

DATE: [unclear]

Fundamentals of Synthesis Technology (Cont.)

SOV/4659

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PANCHENKOV, G.M.; SKOBLO, V.A.

Corrections regarding the article "Kinetics of the sorption of benzene vapors within a wide temperature range." Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.8:122 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Benzene) (Sorption)

S/152/61/000/001/003/007
B023/B064

AUTHORS: Panchenkov, G. M., Skoblo, V. A., Zhorov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Determination of the effective diffusion coefficients in porous sorbents

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz,
no. 1, 1961, 73-77

TEXT: The authors studied the sorption process basing on the spherical grain of sorbent of the radius R_{gr} . They assumed that 1) the concentration of the sorbed substance on the surface of the grain remains constant and equal to C_0 ; 2) the concentration decrease of the sorbed substance within the grain is linear (D. P. Timofeyev, Ref. 3). When describing the sorption process, the authors used the model of the so-called quasi-homogeneous grain according to Pshezhetskiy (Ref. 4). Since sorption proceeds more quickly than diffusion, in each point of the grain an equilibrium is established between the sorbed substance in the gaseous phase and on the surface, i.e., in agreement with the form of the iso-

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Determination of the effective ...

S/152/61/000/001/003/007
B023/B064

✓

thermal line of sorption. The following is assumed: After the time τ since the beginning of sorption has expired, the front of the sorption zone reaches the layer r in the grain. The concentration of the sorbed substance decreases from C_0 on the surface of the grain to zero on the spherical surface with the radius r . The concentration C_s and the pressure p_s may be determined for any layer s between R_{gr} and r by the following equations: $C_s = (s-r)C_0/(R_{gr}-r)$ (1) and $p_s = (s-r)p_0/(R_{gr}-r)$

(2). The sorbed substance in the interior of the grain in the layer $R_{gr} - r$ is contained on the surface of the sorbent in a quantity a_{ads} and in the volume of the grain in a quantity a_{vol} , therefore $a_\tau = a_{ads} + a_{vol}$

(7). The amount of the substance sorbed in the layer (between the radius s and $s + ds$), is equal to: $da_{ads} = 4\pi s^2 \sigma_s (a_\infty/a_0) ds$ (8), where a_∞ is the amount of the substance per unit of the sorbent volume in the case of

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Determination of the effective ...

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B023/B064

complete filling, which corresponds to the pressure of the sorbed substance in the gaseous phase p_0 ; σ_s is that part of the occupied surface which is determined by the isothermal line of sorption at the pressure p_0 of the sorbed substance. From equation (8) it is possible to find the total amount of the sorbed substance:

$$a_{ads} = 4\pi \frac{a_\infty}{\sigma_0} \int_r^{R_{gr}} \sigma_s^2 ds \quad (9).$$

The amount which is in the layer between the limits of the radius s and $s + ds$, is: $da_{vol} = \alpha \frac{p_s}{RT} 4\pi s^2 ds$ (10), where α is the fraction of the free volume in the interior of the grain. From (10) the total amount of the sorbed substance which is in the interior of the grain in the gaseous phase, is determined. The following is written down as the final form:

$$R_{gr}^2 D_{eff} C_0^\tau = \int_r^{R_{gr}} \left(R_{gr} - r \right) \int_r^{R_{gr}} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{a_\infty}{\sigma_0} \sigma_s + \frac{\alpha}{RT} p_s \right)}{\partial r} s^2 ds dr \quad (15).$$

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Determination of the effective ...

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B023/B064

Formula (15) links the time of sorption with the depth of penetration of the front of sorption for any form of the isothermal line. The authors emphasize that for sorbents sorbing a greater amount of substance, the amount of substance sorbed on the surface, is considerably higher than the amount in the free volume within the grain. For such sorbents, equation (15) is simplified

$$R_{gr}^2 D_{eff} C_0 \tau = \int_r^{R_{gr}} \left(R_{gr} - r \right) \int_r^{R_{gr}} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{a_{ad}}{\sigma_0} \sigma_s \right)}{\partial r} s^2 ds dr \quad (16).$$

In the authors' opinion it is possible to use the functions found for the determination of the effective diffusion coefficient D_{eff} . It may be found as follows: 1) $a_{ad} = f(\tau)$ is graphically represented on the basis of experimental data. 2) Owing to the shape of the isothermal line of sorption $\sigma = f(p)$ and the function p of s , it is possible to solve the integrals of (9) and (16) and to represent them graphically on the basis of equation (9) $a_{ad} = \phi(r)$. 3) By giving a number of

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Determination of the effective ...

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B023/B064

values for a_{ads} the values r and τ are found which correspond to the same value a_{ads} . The quantity D_{eff} is found by introducing r and τ into equation (16). The equations mentioned describe, as is emphasized by the authors, only the first stage when the front of the sorption moves toward the center of the grain. There are 3 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc.

✓

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of the Petrochemical and Gas Industry imeni Academician I. M. Gubkin)

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1960

Card 5/5

PANDIENOV, G.M.; SAKHAROV, V.V.

Adsorption of the vapors of individual hydrocarbons by
molecular sieves. Trudy MINKHiGP no.44:220-226 '63.

(MIRA 18:5)

SKOBLO, Yakov Aleksandrovich, dots.; ZHURAVLEV, B.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.;
SMIRNOVA, A.P., red.izd-va; GUSEVA, S.S., tekhn.red.

[Organization and planning of sanitary engineering] Organizatsiya
i planirovaniye sanitarno-tehnicheskikh rabot. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 187 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Sanitary engineering)

CHUVATOV, V.V.; BEREZIN, N.N.; METSGER, E.Kh.; NAGIN, V.A.; KARTASHOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; MIL'KOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BYCHKOV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SUKHANOV, V.P., SHLYAPIN, V.A.; KORZHENKO, L.I.; ABRAMYCHEV, Ye.P.; KAZANTSEV, I.I.; YARES'KO, V.F.; LUKOYANOV, Yu.N.; DUDAROV, V.K.; BALINSKIY, R.P.; KOROTKOVSKIY, A.E.; PONOMAREV, I.I.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; IL'INYKH, N.Z.; TSITKIN, N.A.; ROGOZHIN, G.I.; PRAVOTOROV, B.A.; ORLOV, V.D.; RACHINSKIY, M.N.; KULTYSHEV, V.N.; SMAGIN, G.N.; KUZNETSOV, V.D.; MACHERET, I.G.; SHEGAL, A.V.; GALASHOV, F.K.; ANTIPIN, A.A.; SHALAKHIN, K.S.; RASCHIKTAYEV, I.M.; TISHCHENKO, Ye.I.; FOTIYEV, A.F.; IPPOLITO, M.F.; DOROSINSKIY, G.P.; ROZHKOV, Ye.P.; RYUMIN, N.T.; AYZENBERG, S.L.; GOLUBTSOV, N.I.; VUS-VONSOVICH, I.K., inzh., retsenzent; GOLOVKIN, A.M., inzh., retsenzent; GUSELETOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; KALUGIN, N.I., inzh., retsenzent; KRAMINSKIY, I.S., inzh., retsenzent; MAYLE, O.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; OZERSKIY, S.M., inzh., retsenzent; SKOBLO, Ya.A., dots., retsenzent; SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHALAMOV, K.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; VOYNICH, N.F., inzh., red.; GETLING, Yu., red.; CHERNIKHOV, Ya., tekhn. red.

[Construction handbook] Spravochnik stroitelia. Red.kollegiia: M.I. Bychkov i dr. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.1. 1962. 532 p. Vol.2. 1963. 462 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Construction industry)

ACCESSION NR: AT4025310

S/0000/63/000/000/0199/0211

AUTHORS: Kozlov, O. V.; Rodin, A. M.; Rusanov, V. D.; Skoblo, Yu. A.; Chernetskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Plasma diagnostics by atom and ion beams

SOURCE: Diagnostika plazmy* (Plasma diagnostics); sb. stately. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 199-211

TOPIC TAGS: plasma interaction, discharge plasma, gas discharge, magnetic analysis, charge exchange, plasma research, ion beam, atom beam

ABSTRACT: Apparatus is described for the probing of a plasma of an oscillating discharge in gas by means of accelerated and focused ion beams or by means of charge-exchanged atom beams. Formulas are derived for the attenuation of ion beams in gases and are found to be in good agreement with experiments for the pairs $\text{Ar}^+ \rightarrow \text{Ar}$, $\text{He}^+ \rightarrow$

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$\rightarrow \text{He}$, $\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{H}_2$, $\text{He}^+ \rightarrow \text{Ar}$ and others. The discrepancy between the experimental and calculated data becomes appreciable at high pressures. The limiting pressure amounted to $(2-3) \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for the pair $\text{Ar}^+ \rightarrow \text{Ar}$ with Ar^+ energy 10 keV and about 10^{16} cm^{-2} for the $\text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{H}_2$ pair. Analogous results were obtained by measuring the broadening of the lines of the magnetic-analyzer spectrum. Measurements were also made of the dependence of the ion density on the discharge current. Apparatus was developed for the study of magnetosonic resonance and used to measure the attenuation of atomic argon beams in a hydrogen plasma, atomic helium beams in a helium plasma, and atomic argon beams in helium plasma. It is concluded that in spite of certain difficulties, the method of determining plasma parameters by means of beams of fast particles is worthy of serious attention, since it has undisputed advantages (practical elimination of contacts, locality of probing, wide range of measured quantities, and possibility of quantitative determination of the plasma composition). It is also concluded that atomic beams are

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more suitable for the determination of characteristics of charged particles. The operating speed of measurements with particle beams can be made quite high, with a low resolution time. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 19Oct63

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF Sov: 004

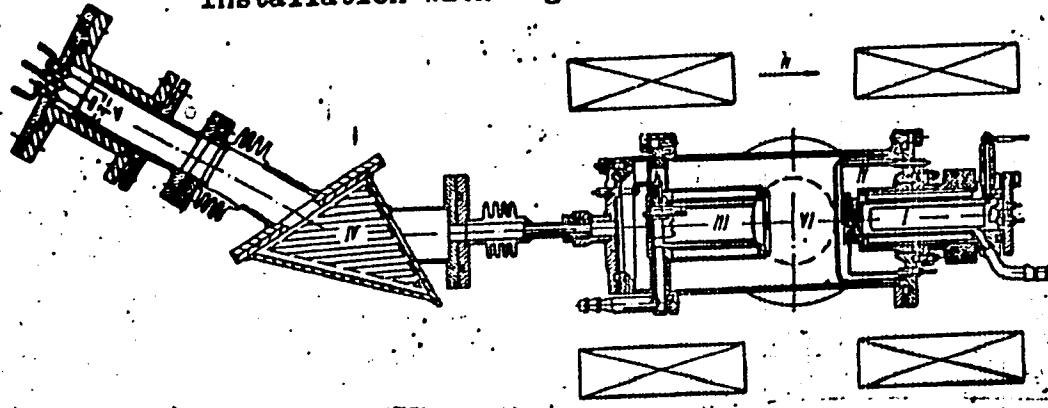
OTHER: 004

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ACCESSION NR: AT4025310

ENCLOSURE: .01

Installation with magnetic analyzer

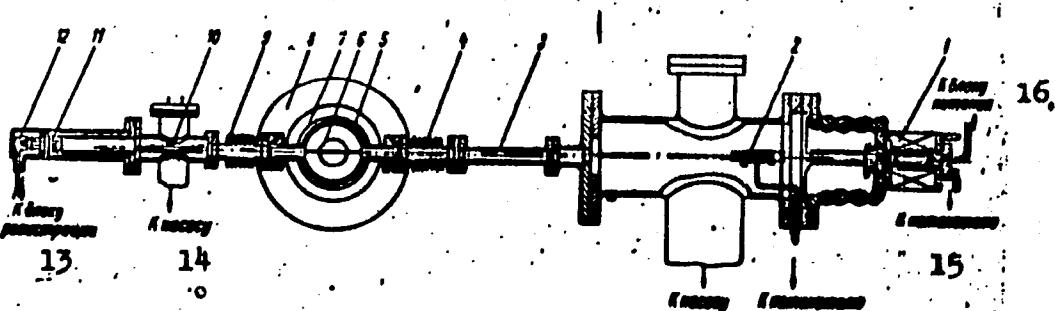


I - source, II - focusing electrode system,
III - gas discharge chamber, IV - magnetic analyzer
V - collector, VI - vacuum pump unit

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ACCESSION NR: AT4025310

ENCLOSURE: 02



Sounding of a plasma with a high-frequency pulsed installation:

1 - ion source, 2 - charge exchange chamber, 3 - transition tube,
4 - bellows connection, 5 - gas discharge glass tube, 6 - plasma
pinch, 7 - screen, 8 - magnetic core, 9 - bellows connection,
10 - deflecting plates, 11 - collector unit, 12 - cathode follower,
13 - to registration block, 14 - to pump, 15 - to leak valve,
16 - to supply block

Cord 5/5

KOZLOV, O.V.; KOBLO, Yu.A.; CHERNETSKIY, A.V.

Gas-discharge-type ion and atom sources with an incandescent
cathode. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; av. tekhn. & no. 2:87-91 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

L 20501-65 EWT(1)/EWT(1)/EPF(2)/EWG(m)/BPA(w)-2/T/EPF(4)A
Pz-6/Po-4/Pr-4/Pab-10/Pi-4/Pt-7 IJP(c) AT/WW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5012039

UR/0147/65/000/002/0087/0091

AUTHOR: Kozlov, O. V.; Skoblo, Yu. A.; Chernetskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Gas-discharge ion and atom sources with heated cathodes

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 2, 1965, 87-91

TOPIC TAGS: plasma sounding, ion source, gas discharge tube, atom source, heated cathode, accelerator design, ion beam focusing, atomic beam

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the subject of gas-discharge ion sources having a heated cathode and operating under a chamber pressure of 10^{-2} - 10^{-5} mm Hg, which yield an ion current on the order of 20-30 milliamperes in the stationary mode at a considerable distance from the source and with low gas consumption (with pulsed action this current amplitude can be increased by 1-2 orders of magnitude). The authors discuss the results of the operation of such a source in both the continuous-generation and pulsed modes. Particular attention is directed at the achievement of a well-focused ion beam and of considerable ion current densities on a collector located at a distance (varying from a few dozen centimeters to several meters) from the source itself. The source was used for plasma sounding by fast-particle beams. Since ion-beam sounding is somewhat difficult when working on plasma devices with

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L 50501-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012089

a magnetic field, it is advisable to employ atomic beams which are generated by recharging the ions in a special chamber located in the path of the beam. A schematic diagram of the ion and neutral source designed by the authors is given and explained in the article. The source is rated to operate under a pressure in the discharge chamber (which has a diameter of 30 mm and length of 80 mm) of from $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ to $2 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm of mercury. The collector in this arrangement is in the form of an aluminum disk 30 mm in diameter, in front of which at a distance of 2 mm there is placed a grid. When working with the atom beam a positive 200-300 v voltage is applied to the grid. When operating with a modulated beam, the collector current is regulated by means of a resonance circuit, cathode follower and scope. Source tests were conducted on a device purged by a vacuum unit type VA-0.5-1. Because the housing of the source is under high tension, the discharge chamber and the leads are water-cooled through two water chokes 10 mm in length. The vacuum system is said to make it possible to reduce the pressure in the recharging chamber to 0.02-0.10 mm of mercury. At a length of 10 cm this provides almost total recharging of an ion beam of Ar and a somewhat less complete recharging (80%) of a He beam. VS-20 rectifiers were used as the high-voltage power-supply sources (accelerating and 10

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L 50501-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012089

focusing voltages). Further technical details on equipment and testing procedure, along with experimental results and their interpretation, are discussed in the article. For all its simplicity of manufacture and operation, the ion source described in this paper was found to possess rather good characteristics and to be capable of utilization not only in plasma studies but in many other branches of science as well: accelerator engineering, semiconductor property studies, and other physics research areas. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: WP , PR

NO REF SCV: 002 OTHER: 006

100
Card 3/3

SKOBLOV, Dmitriy Alekseyevich.; KOLOMIN, G.P., inzh., nauchnyy red.; PAKHOMOVA, M.A., red. izd-va.; TEYERMAN, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Using fibrolite in building] Fibrolit v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gosz. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 43 p.
(MIRA 11:11)
(Sillimanite)

YERSHOV, P.N., red.; DOLGOV, A.I., red.; NIKIFOROV, A.S., red.; POZDEYEV, N.V., red.; SKOBLOV, D.E., red.; PRUDNIKOVA, M.N., red.; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the section on standard housing construction and furniture] Sektsiia standartnogo domostroeniia i mebeli. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materiam, 1958. 212 p. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stroitel'stvu. 3rd, Moscow, 1958. 2. Nachal'nik otdela standartnogo domostroyeniya Ministerstva lesnoy promyshlennosti RSFSR (for Yershov). 3. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyye derevoobrabatyvayushchikh stankov i potokmykh liniy v derevoobrabotke TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanicheskoy obrabotki dereva (for Dolgov). 4. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela standartnogo domostroyeniya Ministerstva lesnoy promyshlennosti RSFSR (for Pozdeyev). 5. Glavnnyy ekspert Gosstroya SSSR (for Skoblov).

(Buildings, Prefabricated) (Furniture)

KAUFMAN, Boris Naumovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; POVOLOTSKIY, Aleksandr Semenovich, inzh.; SEMIDT, Leonid Moiseyevich, inzh.; SKOBLOV, Dmitriy Alekseyevich, inzh.; NIKOLAYEV, L.N., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SKVORTSOVA, I.P., red.; GILENSON, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Manufacture and use of particle board abroad] Proizvodstvo i primenenie drevesno-struzhchichnykh plit za rubezhom. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1958.
195 p.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Wood, Compressed)

A
SKOBLOV, D., inzh.

Wood concrete. Stroi. mat. 4 no.8:38 Ag '58.
(Building materials)

(MIRA 11:9)

SKOBLOV, D.A., inzh.

Economizing wood in construction in the people's democracies.
Stroi. prom. 36 no.8:41-43 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Building, Wooden)

SKOBLOV, Dmitriy Alekseyevich; BEHENSON, G.M., red.; UL'IN, V.M., red.;
MALYUGIN, V.I., red.; MASLOV, N.A., red.; USPANSKIY, V.V., red.;
CHERNYAK, M.Ya., red.; SHASS, M.Ye., red.; MORSKOT, K.L., red.
izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Lowering the expenditure of wood in building] Snizhenie raskhoda
drevesiny v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.,
arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 45 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Building materials) (Building, Wooden)

KAUFMAN, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHMIDT, L.M.; SKOBLOV, D.A., inzh.;
POVOLOTSKIY, A.S., inzh.; ZARNITSKAYA, R.L., red. izd-va; GOL'BERG,
T.M., tekhn. red.

[Cement fibrolite] TSementnyi fibrolit. By B.N.Kaufman i dro. Mo-
skva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam,
1961. 158 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut nevykh stroitel'nykh materialov.
(Insulating materials)

SKOBLOV, D.A., inzh.

Newly designed window blocks. Stroi. mat. 7 no.7:40-3
of cover Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Windows)

SKOBLOV, Dmitriy Alekseyevich; YEGOROV, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk;
GOMOZOVA, N.A., red. izd-va; GOL'BERG, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Use of wood in modern construction] Primenenie drevesiny v sovremennom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 198 p.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Wood)

(Building materials)

SKOBLOV, D.A., inzh., red.; ANDRIYEVSKIY, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk,
red.; SOLOV'YEV, S.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'nye
normy i pravila. Moskva, Gosstroizdat. Pt.1. Sec.V. ch.20.
[Articles for filling openings and skylights] Izdeliia dlia
zapolneniya proemov i fonarei (SNiP I-V. 20-62). 1963. 6 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam
stroitel'stva. 2. Gosstroy SSSR (for Skoblov). 3. Mezhdrom-
stvennaya komissiya po peresmotru Stroitel'nykh norm i pravil
(for Andriyevskiy). 4. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut eksperimental'nogo proyektirovaniya zhilishcha Aka-
demii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Solov'yev).

SKOBLOV, G.

Let's improve the quality of building and assembling operations in
installing urban gas-supply systems. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 8 no.12:8-9
'58. (MIRA 13:1)

1.Upravlyayushchiy trestom "Orggaz" Ministerstva kommunal'nogo kho-
zyaystva RSFSR.
(Gas distribution)